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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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George W. Miller,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

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Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.

From Kendall's Expositor.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Dialogue between a Deacon and his Minister on the subject of the Presidential Election.

Deacon—I come to advise with you as to the course which, as a Christian, I ought to pursue in the next presidential election.

Minister—Well, what are your difficulties?

Dea.—I am a true Whig, and hope a true Christian. In 1828 I was much inclined to vote for General Jackson on account of the great services he had rendered the country, but you advised me that as a true Christian, I could not do so, because he had set at defiance the laws of God and man by fighting a duel. The Whigs now present us a candidate for the Presidency who has fought two duels, and been accomplice in a third. What am I to do?

Min.—I have heard that Clay was a duelist, but have never inquired into the particulars.

Dea.—I have; for I thought it my duty to do so when called on to put him at the head of the nation to see the laws faithfully executed. Shall I give you the particulars.

Min.—Go on.

Dea.—Here is a "Biography of Henry Clay" written by his particular friend, George D. Pringle. At page 30 we are told that he accepted a challenge from Col. Daviess; but it was adjusted. At page 45 is an account of his first duel. Here are the words of his Biographer: viz.

"Mr. Clay brought a resolution before the house [the Kentucky House of Representatives] that each member, for the purpose of encouraging the industry of the country, should clothe himself in garments of domestic manufacture. This resolution called into exercise all Mr. Marshall's talents of vituperation. He denounced it as the project of a demagogue, and applied a variety of epithets to its author which no parliamentary rules could justify. Mr. Clay's language in reply was probably of a harsh character, and the quarrel proceeded from one stage to another, till according to the laws of honor, which every Kentuckian of that day was taught to reverence, no alternative remained to Mr. Clay, and he was required to challenge his antagonist. The challenge was accepted. The parties met, and the first shot was exchanged without other effect than a slight wound of Mr. Marshall. On the second or third trial, Mr. Marshall's ball gave Mr. Clay, a slight flesh wound in the leg, and the seconds now interfered and prevented a continuance of the combat."

This account is given by a friend and apologist. But it shows that Mr. Clay was the challenger and that twice or thrice, he deliberately attempted to take away the life of a fellow man.

Min.—But does not the Historian say, Mr. Clay has repented of this early crime?

Dea.—He says "we have no doubt, that Mr. Clay erred in this affair with Mr. Marshall, and it is said that he himself looks back to the incident with disapprobation and regret." If there had been any sincere repentance it would have shown itself in his subsequent conduct. So far from that, some seventeen years afterwards, he publicly proclaimed his determination to commit the same crime if he could find an antagonist, and the next year did commit it!

Min.—Let us have the particulars.

Dea.—Prior to the election of President by the House of Representatives in 1835, it was charged in a letter published in Philadelphia, purporting to be written by a member of the House, that Mr. Clay had bargained to make Mr. Adams President on condition of receiving preferment at his hands whereupon Mr. Clay published a card in the newspapers which concluded as follows, viz.

"I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a BASE and INFAMOUS CALUMNIATOR, A DASTARD AND A LIAR; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to call the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor."

H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay was then Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it was from that high station that he thus hurled defiance at the laws of God and man, shocking all the moral and religious feelings of this great nation.

Min.—But no duel grew out of that, I believe.

Dea.—No, but it was not in consequence of any retractation or repentance on the part of Mr. Clay, as the events of the next year amply demonstrate.

Min.—Go on.

Dea.—Mr. Adams was elected President by the aid of Mr. Clay's vote and influence, and appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. In a speech in the Senate at the next session of Congress, John Randolph characterised the coalition of known political enemies, as the union of the "Eastern Puritan with the Western Blackleg."

Mr. Clay immediately sent him a challenge.

Mr. Clay's Biographer has not thought proper, in the text of his work, to give us any account of this duel; but in the newspapers of the day, I find the following official account of the meeting, viz:

"On Saturday, the 8th April, at half past four o'clock, a meeting took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, upon a call of the former, in consequence of a certain expression used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr. Clay considered offensive, and applied personally to him.

"Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tamm, of Georgia, and Major Hamilton of South Carolina. Mr. Clay by Gen. Jussup of the Army, and Mr. Johnson of Louisiana.

"The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutations, and took their stations.

"The pistol of Mr. Randolph, which was suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr. Clay; immediately however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr. R. turned to Col. T. and said: "I told you so." Col. T. then turning to Gen. J. observed, "Sir, the fault is mine—Mr. R. protested against the use of the hair trigger—it was sprung." Another pistol was handed to Mr. R.—The parties resumed their stations and exchanged shots without effect.

"Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. T. and Gen. J. were re-loading, Col. Benson, of Mo. rode up, and united with Mr. Johnson and Col. Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties again took their stations, and the word being given, Mr. Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr. R's clothes. Mr. R. reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, "I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay," and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, "it was not my intention to have fired at you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidentally, changed my determination." At this instant, Col. Benson came upon and said "Yes, Mr. R. told me so expressly, eight days ago." The parties simultaneously approached towards each other, both with extended hands—Mr. R. remarking, "Sir, I give you my hand," which was received by Mr. Clay; and the affair thus happily closed.

Min.—But look here; Mr. Clay's Biographer in his Appendix, page 293, notices this duel, and says Mr. Clay "regrets this incident." He gives an extract from Mr. Clay's address to his fellow citizens soon after the duel, in which he says—

"I owe it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, may be forced to do, no man holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, the pernicious practice of duelling. Condemned as it must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling, about which we cannot, although we should, reason. The true correction will be found, when all shall unite, as all unite, in its unqualified proscription."

Dea.—I had observed that passage and reflected upon it. I will endeavor to give the views it suggests.

1. To kill in a duel is MURDER by the laws of God and man.

2. According to Mr. Clay's reasoning, murder of this sort is to be excused because it is "an affair of feeling." Otherwise he is without excuse.

3. All malicious murder is "an affair of feeling," and is excusable on the same ground.

4. How can all unite "in its unqualified proscription," when men like Mr. Clay, whom society recognizes as its leader, apologize for the crime and persist in committing it?

5. So far from promising reformation in this address, Mr. Clay, avows that he "may be forced" to fight again. What is his "deeper abhorrence" worth with this avowal on his lips?

6. Is it not the surest way to arrive at that "unqualified proscription" which Mr. Clay says is "the true correction," for "all" to unite in the "unqualified proscription" from the high offices of the country, of all who are guilty of this awful crime.

Min.—I believe the blood of no murdered man is upon Mr. Clay's head.

Dea.—I am not certain of that. But be that as it may, it is no apology for Mr. Clay that he did not succeed in his murderous design. The reason why the blood of Randolph does not rest on his head, is thus lightly given by his Biographer, pages 299-300: viz. "In due time the parties fired and luckily for them or at least for Mr. Clay, Mr. Randolph's life was saved by his gown. The unseemly garment constituted such a vast circumference, that the locality of the thin and swarthy Senator was at least a matter of very vague conjecture. Mr. Clay might as well have fired into the outspread top of an oak, in the hopes of hitting a bird he supposed to be snugly perched somewhere among the branches. His ball hit the center of the visible object, but Randolph was not there—and of course the shot did no harm and no good."

This shows that if the blood of Randolph does not rest on Mr. Clay's head, it is not for lack of malice or of deadly aim.

Min.—But you say you are not sure that the blood of the murdered does not rest on Mr. Clay's head: What did you refer to?

Dea.—To the murder of Mr. Cilley in 1838.

Min.—Why Mr. Clay had nothing to do with that.

Dea.—You are greatly mistaken: He was Mr. Graves' adviser from the beginning until he went out to fight, and was clearly an accomplice in the murder.

Min.—What authority have you for that?

Dea.—The authority of Mr. Clay's particular friends and of Mr. Clay himself. You may remember, that Mr. Graves of Kentucky was the bearer of a challenge from James Watson Webb to Mr. Cilley for words spoken in debate.

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Dea.—The authority of Mr. Clay's particular friends and of Mr. Clay himself. You may remember, that Mr. Graves of Kentucky was the bearer of a challenge from James Watson Webb to Mr. Cilley for words spoken in debate.

Cilley verbally declined accepting the challenge for reasons which were entirely satisfactory to Mr. Graves. But upon consultation with Mr. Clay, it was determined to require Mr. Cilley to put his reasons in writing, and to state among other things that he considered James Watson Webb a gentleman. This he refused to do, because he could not in conscience, and for not admitting that to be true which he knew to be false, Mr. Graves challenged and killed him. And this he did under the advice of Henry Clay as I shall show.

Here is a letter from Mr. Clay to Henry A. Wise dated Feb. 23, 1842, in which Mr. Clay says:—

"I did not know that Mr. Graves bore a note from Col. Webb to Mr. Cilley until after the delivery of the note and after Mr. Graves received from him a verbal answer. In that stage of the transaction, for the first time, Mr. Graves communicated the matter to me, and I congratulated him on the fact that answer being perfectly satisfactory and such as to absolve him from all obligation to pursue the affair further."—On conversing together, we both agreed that, to guard against future misunderstanding and misrepresentation, it was desirable that Mr. Cilley should put in writing what he had verbally answered."

Upon this advice Mr. Graves required a written statement from Mr. Cilley containing a concession that Mr. Webb was a gentleman; and not being able to obtain it, he returned to Mr. Clay for further counsel. In reference to what then passed, Mr. Clay says in the same letter:—

"When on the day preceding the duel, Mr. Graves in company with you, came to my room, I was informed that he had determined to challenge Mr. Cilley, and he showed me the challenge which he had drawn. Upon reading it, I thought it closed the door to all accommodation, stated that objection and sketched a draught in my own handwriting which would admit of an amicable adjustment."

This draught in Mr. Clay's own handwriting, was copied by Mr. Graves and sent to Mr. Cilley. It was in the following words, viz:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1838.

Hon. J. Cilley:

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday, you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of this affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognised among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAVES.

From a statement published by Messrs. Wise and Jones (the seconds) after the duel, it appears that Mr. Jones stated to Mr. Wise (when Mr. Cilley accepted the challenge,) that he "was authorized by Mr. Cilley to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but that he declined to receive the note because he chose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col. Webb."

Yet, after this second disavowal any disrespect to Mr. Graves, was thus duly pushed, under the advice of Mr. Clay, to a fatal termination.

But this was not the last of Mr. Clay's agency. He was duly informed of the acceptance of the challenge written by him, and of the arrangement to fight with the deadly rifle. In the same letter he says:—

"My belief is, that I never saw the terms according to which the combat was to be conducted, prior to the duel, although I think they were stated and explained to me, probably by you."

(Mr. Wise.)

That he was in possession of all the particulars, is proved by the statements of Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, Esqrs. published by Mr. Clay himself, in which the former says, Mr. Clay showed them the papers, but the latter says:—

"At neither interview were we shown the written challenge and acceptance of the terms of the duel, but had them explained to us only by Mr. Clay."

By Mr. Clay's own evidence, therefore, it appears, that it was he who wrote the correspondence which led to the duel; and that he knew the terms on which they were to fight.

Min.—Well, when he knew that the parties had arranged to commit mutual murder, did he not invoke the power of the law to prevent it?

Dea.—So far from that, he directly refused to do so! In the letter already referred to, Mr. Clay says:—"Being the friend of Mr. Graves, I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel."

His friends, Messrs. Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, concur in stating, that on their urgent appeal to Mr. Clay to aid in arresting the duel, Mr. Clay replied in substance, "that we saw how he was situated. Mr. Graves had consulted him. He ought not, he said, to have been consulted; but having been, might be compromised by any advances on his (Mr. Clay's) part to arrest the progress of the affair."

These gentlemen found Mr. Graves with Mr. Clay on that occasion, it then being past six o'clock in the evening, and early the next morning the awful murder was consummated almost in sight of the Capitol!

Mr. Clay says, he did not expect the duel to be fought the next day, because Mr. Graves had not at that time procured a rifle; but Mr. Clay's colleague from Kentucky in the Senate, and one of his particular friends in the House, borrowed one

about twelve o'clock at night with which the fatal deed was consummated in the morning.

Mr. Wise who was Mr. Graves' second had always declared, that the duel was caused by Mr. Clay's advice which differed from his own; and Mr. Clay says in his letter:—

"I admit, without any reservation whatever, that on all the points of the controversy respecting which he (Graves) asked my opinion, I gave it to him freely, according to the best of my judgment!"

It thus appears:—

That Mr. Clay helped to concert this murder: And

That when the plan was all complete, he refused to aid in arresting it.

Does not the blood of Cilley rest on Mr. Clay's head?

Min.—But Mr. Graves was Mr. Clay's friend, and he says he was bound to give advice when asked.

Dea.—That may be; but can any man lawfully advise his friend to commit murder? Can any man, knowing that a murder was in contemplation, acquit himself of his duty to God and man without taking efficient steps to prevent it? With Mr. Clay, this was not "an affair of feeling" like his duel with Randolph. He at least could "reason" in this case.

Min.—Is your case fully stated?

Dea.—No; I have one point more. The Constitution of the United States says:—

"For any speech or debate in either house, they [the members of Congress] shall not be questioned in any other place."

When Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State in 1825, he took the following oath prescribed by law, in pursuance of the constitution:—

"I, HENRY CLAY, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

Yet, the words for which he challenged and attempted to kill John Randolph were spoken in debate in the Senate of the United States. If Mr. Clay had been a private citizen, this challenge would have been a violation of the constitution; being Secretary of State, and under oath to support that instrument, it was not only a violation of the constitution, but of his SWORN COVENANT WITH GOD.

How can I, as a Christian, or a good citizen, support for President a man who not only violates the most sacred laws, human and divine, but sets at naught his SOLEMN OATHS? What will become of our laws, our constitution or our country, when a man who is capable of becoming so excited by "an affair of feeling," that he cannot reason though he should, shall hold in his hand the Executive Power of this great Republic?—Graves, the principal in this tragedy, is now spreading out his bloody hands to the people of Kentucky, imploring them to vote for his principal!

Is this fit company for Christians?

Minister—I confess you have made out a stronger case against Mr. Clay than I supposed possible. He has twice shown himself willing to commit murder in duels, and twice attempted it.

He has aided and counseled another in pursuing unto Death, a fellow man, who had repeatedly disavowed all personal disrespect or unkindness towards his pursuer, simply because he refused to admit what he believed to be untrue. For this cause only, a happy wife was made a weeping widow, and little children fatherless.

He has violated at the same time, the constitution of his country and his oath before his God.

I have now to repeat the advice given you in 1828; for in some respects, Mr. Clay's crimes exceed those of Gen. Jackson.

We of the Whig Party profess to be the friends of religion, law and order. If true to this profession, we cannot vote for men who set at defiance man's laws, and God's laws, and rush to the commission of crime over the constitution and their oaths.

Nay, I am not sure that we ought not, if our Whig leaders persist in pressing on us such a candidate, to take the most effectual way to prevent his election by voting for his opposite.

Man.—Man is sent naked into the world—feeble and helpless—unendowed with the wings of the bird, the swiftness of the stag, the tortoise speed of the serpent without means of defence against the claws or dart of an enemy, nay, against even the inclemency of the weather. He has no shell, no fleece, no covering of fur; nor even a den or burrow for his hiding place. Yet, by the force of his natural power, he has driven the lion from his cave, despoiled the bear of his shaggy coat for a vestment, and the bull of his horns to form a drinking cup. He has dug into the entrails of the earth to bring forth elements of future strength; the very eagle, in traversing the skies, finds himself stricken down in the midst of his career, to adorn his cap with a trophy of distinction.

In Missouri, if they wish to get rid of a man they put him in the penitentiary. He is sure to get out and run away.

Of all thieves fools are the worst, they rob you of time and temper.—Goethe.

"EDUCATION'S RIZ." A precocious youth in one of our country towns had arrived to the age of nine years, when his father sent him to school. He stood beside the teacher, to repeat the letters of the alphabet. "What is that?" asked the master. "Harrow," vociferated the urelin; "No, that's A!" "A!" "Well, what's the next?" "Ox-yoke." "No, that's B." "Taint B, neither, it's an ox-yoke; crote! all hemlock! Gosh ninety! think I don't know!"

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

To describe the Atmospheric Railway in all its details, would occupy more space than we can devote to the subject, neither would such a description suit the general reader; the following particulars must therefore suffice:

Along the entire line, and between the rails, runs a pipe, which, on the Kingston and Dalkey line, is fifteen inches in diameter. Along the entire length of this pipe is a slit or opening, through which a bar passes, connecting a piston (which moves freely in the pipe) with the carriage outside. The opening at the top of the pipe is covered with leather strap extending the whole length of the pipe, and two inches broader than the opening. Under and over this leather strap are riveted iron plates, the top ones twelve inches & half an inch broader than the opening, the bottom ones narrower than the opening, in the pipe, but the same length as those at the top. One edge of the leather is firmly screwed down, like the common bucket valve, and forms a hinge on which it moves. The other edge of the valve falls into a groove; this groove or trough is filled with a composition, made of beeswax and tallow, well worked by hand, so as to make it pliable and tough, before spreading it in the groove; this composition being pressed tight against the edge of the leather valve which rests in the groove, makes the valve air tight, or at least sufficiently so for all practical purpose. As the piston is moved along the pipe by the pressure of the atmosphere, that side of the valve resting on the groove is lifted up by an iron roller, fixed on the same bar to which the piston is attached; thus clearing an opening for the bar to pass as it moves along.

The opening thus made allows the air to pass freely behind the piston, the disturbance which takes place in the composition after the lifting of the valve, is again smoothed down and rendered air-tight as at first, by a hot iron running on the top of the composition after the valve is shut down. This has actually been done when the piston was travelling at the rate of seventy miles per hour, and was smoothed down air-tight after it by the iron above mentioned. It is contemplated to place stationary engines along the line about three miles apart; at each engine or station there is an equilibrium valve fixed in the pipe, so that each three miles or sections of pipe can be either exhausted or filled with air independently of the other sections. The equilibrium valve is made to move freely out of the way of the piston by the carriage while passing it; so that the train passes from one section of pipe to another, without any stoppage. It is evident, that as the tractive force is derived from the pressure of the piston, the amount of atmosphere on the of the force or pressure will depend upon two causes, i. e. the extent of exhaustion on one side of the piston, and the area of the piston itself. On the Kingston and Dalkey line, the diameter of the piston is fifteen inches; the usual working exhaustion is from eighteen to twenty inches, which propels six carriages filled with passengers (amounting to about thirty five tons,) up an incline, averaging 1 in 120; at the rate of forty-five miles per hour.

Having now given such a description of the Atmospheric Railway as will, we hope, render its operation intelligible to those at all conversant with mechanics, we will proceed to point out its principal advantages over other modes of locomotion.

First. Economy in construction. A single line is sufficient for all purpose, which will convey more trains at a given time, than any existing railway with two lines; this immense advantage arises from its velocity, averaging forty-five miles per hour.

Secondly. Economy in working, being propelled by stationary engines taking about one fourth of the fuel of a locomotive to do the same work, and saving the transit of the heavy engine and tender, amounting to twenty tons upon the average, and the carriages for the passengers not being subject to jolts and concussions, their weight may with perfect safety be reduced to one half of the present weight; this again reduces the wear and tear of the line, much smaller timber being required for the railway bars to rest on, and the bars themselves only about one third the weight required for a locomotive engine to travel on.

Thirdly. Safety. By the principle of working by the pressure of the atmosphere, one train cannot by any possibility overtake the one preceding it, however soon it starts after it; for should it, get into the same section of pipe as the preceding train, the power which propels the last, will cease, until the train which is in advance leaves the same section of pipe; and, from the same cause, trains travelling in an opposite direction cannot come in collision; for directly they enter the same section of pipe, the power which propelled them both ceases, and the trains stand still.

The power which propelled gives the impetus to the train is one undeviating pull, perfectly free from jerks of any kind; and whilst the rails are properly laid, the sensation of locomotion, (except for apparently moving objects outside, and a trifling noise) nearly ceases; so that an invalid or weary traveller may recline on a coach in the carriage, with as little fatigue as if lying on his sofa at home; though travelling at the rate of forty-five miles per hour.

§ 7. The article on the Maine" The is a "beautiful genius engaged in the guage of Education, he resolute, and p" Little thing ciate them with gor of the J never had a

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Mayor

The last Kennebec Journal contains a long article on the "Breaking up of the Locofoco party in Maine." The editor of that paper thinks Moonshine is a "beautiful affair." Johnson says, "An elevated genius engaged in little things appears, to use the language of Logotus, 'like the sun in its evening declination, he emits his splendour but retains his magni- tude, and pleases more though he dazzles less.'" "Little things" indeed! So small you cannot appreciate them with a magnifying glass. There is no danger of the Journal losing its "dazzling" power, for it never had any; but its "magnitude" is in danger.

The insurrection at Matanzas, Cuba, spoken of in our last, is said to be exaggerated. The alarm is not great and the revolt is not extensive. Some white people have been arrested for being concerned in the insurrection.

MEN OF HONOR.

It is but a few days since two young men of this District, named Cochran and May, after having acted as seconds in "an affair of honor" for two other young men, which was "honorable" or dishonorably adjusted, fell to loggerheads between themselves. We scarcely know what the real point of life and death difference was; but we believe Mr Cochran expressed some doubt of Mr May's courage, or honor, or something of that sort, in connection with the affair in which they had recently been engaged. Being, as Mr May says, "an affair of feeling" with Mr May, who "could not reason, though he should," he followed the example of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and invited Mr Cochran to go out and be murdered. Mr Cochran agreed to go on condition that he should have the chance to murder Mr May, both to be armed with rifles as in the honorable affair of Graves and Cilley.

They took their stands in the approved form of honorable murder, with their honorable accom- plices at hand, and surgeons in attendance. The rifles cracked and Cochran fell. May's ball struck him near the top of the forehead, shat- tering the skull and injuring the brain. Two or three days' suffering ushered him into eternity—we hope not without repentance.

Thus perished a promising youth not 20 years of age.

The "man of honor" Mr May as second in this affair, was one R. W. Pooler, Jr., who left the District for Baltimore. The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of his honorable career in that city, viz:

ROBBERY.—A young man who has lately figured unenviably conspicuous before the public, named R. W. Pooler, Jr., was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of felony, by officers Hays, Zell, and Ridgely, at Barnum's City Hotel, where he had been boarding several days past. The facts as stated before Justice Gray are as follows: On Saturday evening last Mr. John S. Lutz, to whom Pooler had introduced himself, invited him to share his room with him, it being a double-bedded one, and on retiring at night left his pocket book on the table, containing in one department, three \$50 notes, and in another \$110 of smaller denominations. In the morning he rose first and went down stairs: on returning to the room he had occasion to look into his pocket book and discovered that the three \$50 were gone, and \$60 of the smaller money. He immediately informed Pooler of the fact, who expressed well feigned surprise at so remarkable and unpleasant an occurrence. Lutz then rung a bell for a servant and sent for Mr Z. Barnum, who instantly took measures for a thorough in- vestigation of the affair. The room, beds, furni- ture, &c., were all duly examined, when it was deemed advisable to search Pooler, and accord- ingly he was desired to strip; he did so, and as each article of clothing was taken off, it was carefully examined, Pooler earnestly denying any knowledge of the money. Being stripped to his drawers, and linen, he asked to be allowed to go down to the yard, but was refused, and directed to strip further; he remonstrated about the cold when a pair of drawers belonging to Mr. Lutz was pulled out of a lot of clothing just returned from the wash, and was told to put these on; with a good deal of fumbling he did so, and then got into Mr Lutz bed; here he was observed to be working about under the clothes, and present- ly he kicked the drawers out at the bottom of the bed, and then got out himself, and sat down on a trunk by the side of these drawers. Mr. Lutz then went and examined the bed thinking that Pooler had left the money in it, but while doing so, Mr. Barnum saw Pooler pushing the drawers under the bedstead, and immediately drew them out; on examining them, the whole of the money was found in one of the legs, the elastic, "termi- nations" having closed upon the notes and pre- vented them from falling out upon the floor. With the recovery of the money, seems the party wronged was satisfied, but the facts having come to the knowledge of the officers above named, they collected the evidence yesterday morning and on it made the arrest of Pooler, who was forthwith committed for trial.

This young man, as alluded to above, was lately before the public in the responsible charac- ter of the second of May, in the late duel at Washington, when young Cochran fell by the hands of the latter. Since that time he has displayed himself in this city, and it appears he en- joyed access to the families of many of our highly respectable citizens; and notwithstanding the stain of blood upon his skirts, has been admitted to companionship with their daughters, even as a gallant in the streets. When will our fair country women learn to spurn from their society the bully and adventurer, and shun the painful reminiscence which so often attends promiscu- ous association with the flippant braggart and the impudent pretender.

It will be observed by a police notice in another place that Pooler was under security for his ap- pearance, to answer a charge of assault upon Mr Wm. Hickman, of a most unprovoked and un- usually character, committed on Sunday night, at Barnum's. It is worthy of notice, as illustrative of his notions of gentility, that on his arrest yester- day morning for felony, something being said of the affair of the previous evening, he asked the officer who this Mr Hickman was. He was in- formed that he was a young man much respected and the son of a book-binder in this city. "A book-binder! why, I really thought he was a

gentleman, or I should not have quarrelled with him."

REMARKS.

The "honor" of this young man appears to be unimpaired, at least in his own estimation. Perhaps he is right. In the moral code, it is probably quite as "honorable" to steal as to mur- der. But we apprehend he will find some practical difference. Many a man who would make Henry Clay President, though an accomplice in the murder of one man and a principal of two attempts to murder two others, will doom R. W. Pooler to the Penitentiary for stealing two hun- dred dollars!—Kendall's Expositor.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Hungerford, from the Committee on Re- trenchment, made a report to the House to-day, accompanied by two bills, of which the follow- ing is an abstract:

The bill to fix the pay of members of Congress enacts that the Senators and Representatives shall receive six dollars per day for their actual attendance, and six dollars for every 20 miles travel. The President of the Senate and Speak- er of the House, three dollars per day in addi- tion to the above. The salary of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be \$200 per annum. Chief clerks of the Senate and of the House, each \$1,500. Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, each \$1,200. Doorkeepers of the Senate and of the House, \$1,000. Librarian of Congress, \$1,200; and two Assistants each \$800. The additional clerks employed in each branch \$1,000. The Post Office of the House to be abolished, and a Postmaster for the Senate and House of Representatives to be appointed at a salary of \$1,200. The act to go into effect on the 1st day of July next.

Also, a bill to equalize and fix the compensa- tion of heads of Bureaus, which provides that the salaries of Commissioners of patents, the First & Second Comptrollers; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors; Treasury, Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the head of the Navy Bureaus, respectively, shall be \$2,500; the Secretary to sign land patents, \$1,000. The Office of Solicitor and Recorder of the Land Office to be abolished, and the Commissioner directed to sign the land patents, or authorize one of his principal clerks to do so.

Whenever an officer of the Army or Navy ac- cepts a civil appointment, it is to be considered a resignation of his command in the line. And any person holding a civil office and a commis- sion in the Army or Navy, will be permitted to re- sign one or the other at his option, the day this act takes effect, which in another section is fixed for the first day of July next.

The committee state that they have other bills in preparation, which will be reported as fast as they are matured.

Office N. O. Picayune.
March 2d, 1844, 11 o'clock.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident and loss of Life. We have just received the distressing intelligence that yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, the steamer De Soto and Buckeye came in col- lision in what is called Old River just below Atchafalaya, and that the latter boat was sunk to her hurricane deck in less than five minutes. The Buckeye was ascending the river with up- wards of three hundred souls on board, white and black—of this number between 60 and 80 are estimated to have been lost.

A gentleman who was on board the De Soto describes the whole scene as heart-rending be- yond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night clothes.

Pennsylvania. The democratic Convention at Harrisburg, has nominated Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburg, of Berks for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

On the Presidential question, a vote was taken Martin Van Buren receiving 91, R. M. Johnson, 36, and Lewis Cass 1. Van Buren was therefore declared their choice for the Presidency, and Col. Johnson was then nominated by acclamation for the Vice Presidency. [N. Y. Jour. of Com- merce.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ERECT!

The Boston Atlas of Tuesday, is full of groans and lamentations over the result of the election in New Hampshire. It gives no de- tails, although it says it has returns from a con- siderable part of the State. The general results, as stated by the Atlas, are 1st, The election of STURGES, the democratic candidate for Gov- ernor, over his federal, conservative, and abolition opponents, by a larger majority than HUBBARD obtained last spring. Hubbard's majority was 1,500.

2d A Senate ENTIRELY DEMOCRAT- IC. An increased democratic majority in the House. This is glory enough for one day. The Granite State has opened the ball in fine style. Virginia will follow and nip the budding hopes of Whiggery, with a biting frost.—Age.

IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTING.—A writer in Silliman's Journal, proposed an improvement in the manner, or rather, in the names of the numbers between ten and twenty.

He thinks it would be more natural and more easily remembered to say, after ten, instead of eleven, say oney one—and for twelve, oney two—thus oney one, oney two, oney three, oney four, oney five, oney six, oney seven, oney eight, oney nine, twenty.

At first view this may seem laughable, but on consideration it is the same plan that is followed after you reach twenty. Twenty is merely a contraction of two tens—twenty-one is a con- traction of two tens and one—thirty is a con- traction of three tens—and why not, after you have counted to ten, say one ten, or oney? We see no reason against it.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

Professor Longfellow, in one of his beautiful compositions, in speaking of the human heart says: "What I have seen of the world, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of the poor heart, that has sinned and suffered, and repre- sent to myself the struggle and temptation it has passed through; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that hath little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening vices within; health gone—happiness gone—even hope, that remains long- est, gone—I would fain leave the erring soul to my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came."

UTICA.—This beautiful city in New York has cast off the whig yoke, and chosen Ward Hunt mayor. The whigs have lost in Troy. Sher- burne, an old federal town in Chenango, where a Clay club has just been organized, has gone for the democrats by forty-one majority.

BRITISH HAY.—Among the imports at Sa- vannah last week, we notice 120 tons of hay from Great Britain. A queer article this to be received from across the broad Atlantic.

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS is to be on the 4TH OF APRIL. So says Gov. Briggs.

There is a law among the Arabs that per- mits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him who does not make good bread.

Monday the first day of April next, is ap- pointed for the fourth trial for Representative to Congress in the 5th, and 7th, Congressional Districts.

MARRIED.—In New York, on the 28th Feb- ruary, Mr. Samuel S. Gardiner, of Shelter Is- land to Mrs. Susan Franklin Mott.

How strangely mysterious are the ways of Providence. While these nuptials were being celebrated at New York, a beloved brother, ac- companying his daughters on a gay pleasure party upon the Potomac, lay a mangled corpse on the deck of the steam frigate Princeton.

COUNTERFEITER A man by the name of Kennedy, belonging in Jefferson in this State, was arrested on Friday last for having a lot of counterfeit bank notes in his possession, with an intent to pass the same. About thirty dollars in counterfeit notes on the New England, and Washington Banks, Boston—Eastern Bank, Bangor, and Grafon Bank, New Hampshire, was found in a pocket in his under shirt.— They were badly executed, and appeared as if they were newly made. He was examined before the Municipal Court in this town and bound over. A man by the name of Jackson, who was in this town with him attempting to pass some of this money escaped without being taken. He is a notorious rogue, and is doing a large business in this line. He was last seen on the road to Portland. Look out for him.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimony of their own ex- perience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those mor- bid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for despondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular authorized Agent, N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and to purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1844

DIED.

In Wayne, 5th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Simeon Wing, aged about 70.
In Minot, Sarah Jane R., only daughter of Capt. Charles Alden, aged 31.

NOTICE.

THE conditions of a certain Deed given by Geo. E. Y. Ellinwood to me (and dated November 7, 1837, and recorded Book 53, Page 347) having been broken, the said L&W will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at my residence in Bethel, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1844, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Said land consists of Lot No. 20 and part of Lot No. 27, in the 10th Range in Bethel, being 94 acres, and embracing a good pasture and unimproved land suitable for wood or cultivation.

Will be sold at the same time,
One BAY MARE, valuable for a Family, or for Farming purposes.
One COW.
One SLEIGH.
Eleven SHEEP.
A quantity of HAY.
A lot of FARMING TOOLS.
A large lot of Household FURNITURE.
A lot of BEEF and PORK.
Some PEAS, Beans, Rye, Corn and Oats.
One Boat.—Some Plank, Boards, and other Lumber, and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.
Six months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars with good security.

JOHN GROVER.

Bethel, March 16, 1844.

Freedom.

BE IT KNOWN, that I, this day, have made my son CHARLES HOWARD COOK, free to act for him- self, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any of his debts contracted after this date.
Bethel, March 12th, 1844.

IRACOOK.
Blanks for Town Orders
FOR SALE HERE.

FARM For Sale.

SITUATED about one and a half mile from Paris Hill, containing about 114 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasture lots, and fenced with good stone Wall. Has on it a large and valuable wood lot, a large orchard of grafted fruit, and is also well watered. Its locality is one of the most pleasant in town. There is a one story dwelling house, one Barn, one Cider house, and a Mill mostly new, and other out build- ings situated on the farm. It is in a good state of cul- tivation, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of English Hay.
The Stock and Farming Tools are for sale with the Farm or separately. Terms reasonable. Apply to
THOMAS HILBORN.
Paris, March 16th, 1844.
4w45

In Bankruptcy

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a License from the United States District Court for the District of Maine, at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the Office of the subscriber, in Norway, on Wednes- day the tenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following estate of Luther F. Foster, viz: "The right in equity of redeeming one third of an acre of land, situated in Norway Village, together with the dwelling house, Blacksmith's Shop and Barn thereon—being the same formerly occupied by said Foster, and mortgaged to John Daniels and Samuel Foster for about \$1050,—mortgage to be exhibited at the sale."
Also, the right to redeem a few in the Blockley Meeting House in Norway Village, a lot in the Blockley lot of said Foster being mortgage to the said Foster and tools to be sold, and the said Blockley House for said. Said Assignee will also sell, by public sale, all the real estate to compound the debts due said Foster, and that he will attend to that service at his Office until ninety days next after said day of sale,—and that said sale will be adjourned, after selling the right in real estate and tools, until the expiration of said ninety days for the purpose of selling such demands as may be unpaid.

The subscriber will also sell, by virtue of License from said Court, at his Office in Norway, on Thursday the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the fore- noon, at public Auction, the following estate of John B. Choudhury, viz:—

The right in equity of redeeming one acre of land sit- uated in the town of Oxford, with dwelling house there- on—being house lot numbered three in the first division of house lots in Welchville Village on the South side of the River and East side of the County road—the same being subject to a mortgage for one hundred and seven- ty five dollars and interest since November, 1837.

The subscriber will also sell, by virtue of License from said Court, at the dwelling house of Elijah Swan, in Paris, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at public Auction, the following estate of said Elijah Swan, viz:—

The right in equity of redeeming one undivided half of the West end of Lot of land numbered twenty-nine in the fifth Range of Lots in said Paris—the whole be- ing eighty-one acres—subject to a mortgage to John Daniels for eight hundred dollars and interest since April 20, A. D. 1838. One wooden clock.

Said Assignee also gives notice that he is duly author- ized to compound the debts due said Swan, and that he will attend to that service at his Office in Norway until ninety days after said sale.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.
Norway, March 15th, 1844. 3w45

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and exam- ine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH STANLEY.

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, com- mencing March 5th, 1844, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the house of Joseph Stanley in said Porter, on the last Saturdays of June and July next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated the 8th day of March, A. D. 1844.
DAVID COLCORD, Com'rs.
FRANCIS L. RICE, Com'rs.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscriber having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

HENRY TIBBETS, JR.

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, com- mencing March 5th, 1844, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Henry Tibbets, in said Porter, on the last Monday of May, June, and July, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated at Porter this 8th day of March, A. D. 1844.
DAVID COLCORD, Com'rs.
JOHN MOULTON, Com'rs.

Notice.

THAT on the 30th day of May, 1837, Joseph Whe- ller and Peter Wheeler mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman certain lands in the town of Bethel, as de- scribed in their deed of that date, and that the same mor- tgage has been assigned to the subscriber, who gives no- tice that the conditions thereof have been broken, and that he claims for that reason to foreclose the same.
JOHN GROVER.
Bethel, March 15, 1844. 3w45

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.
THE NEW ENGLAND BOOK AND PERIOD- ICAL COMPANY have made arrangements, by which any Person subscribing to them, and paying the regular subscription price, for any Monthly, By Month- ly, Quarterly, Foreign, or American Paper, may have the same supplied by mail, post paid to any part of the United States.

All newspapers are sent by mail, post paid to any part of the United States.
All payments must be made free of expense to us, and in advance.
Post-masters are authorized to frank all monies to pay for postage.
All communications must be addressed to the New England Book and Periodical Company, 22 Court street, Boston.

N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous inser- tion, and sending us a paper marked, shall be entitled to any Magazine they may order, price not to exceed three dollars. 6w45

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son MOSES F. KIMBALL, his time with power to act and trade for himself during his minority; and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.
Attest—E. C. BEAS.
Bethel, Dec. 6th, 1844. 4w

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son DANIEL H. DAVIS, his time with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.
Attest—G. W. MILLER.
Paris, March 6th, 1844. 4w

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD;

POLAND, ME.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of David Elliot praying that the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen L. Stevens, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, may be licensed to convey to him "a tract of land situated in Bethel, being Intervalla Lota numbered One and Two at the East end of said Bethel, and all that part of said Intervalla Lota numbered one in the Parish (George of Lots in said Bethel conveyed to said Stevens by Moses F. Kimball)" in pursuance of the conditions of a Bond given to said Elliot by said Stevens dated July 7, 1838, being then in full life, and from executing a Deed of which the said Stevens has been prevented by death.

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Lewis B. White and others heirs at law to the estate of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, praying for a partition of the Real Estate of said deceased among the several heirs thereto.

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Lucinda C. Mills, late Widow of Elias Bartlett, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said county.

It was Ordered, That the said GUARDIAN give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the sixteenth day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Lucinda C. Mills, late Widow of Elias Bartlett, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of Betsey Merrill, named Executrix in a certain instru- ment purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Job Mer- rill, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, That the said Betsey Merrill give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Merritt Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

These pills have been introduced to the public, whose virtues have been more fully and universally acknowledged by its popularity and extensive circulation than any other pills. To discount upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who possess this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proof of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either of impotent or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the vegetable.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

These fraudulent adulterators could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the convenience and assistance of (God-forsaken) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy money, lend themselves to this monstrous and unwholesome system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted by the former. The latter is a petty thief, who might win the title from the hand of an invalid penny which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that prostrates and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Indian Purgative.

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also enclosed according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of sale, signed by

William Wright, Vice President

Of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot afford to go on will be supplied with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot afford to go on will be supplied with a certificate of Agency as above described.

The regular supply of Agents can receive their supplies of the genuine pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and Depot for the New England States.

TRENTON, N. J.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Williams relative to the Pills must be addressed to—

N. E. Office, N. A. College of Health, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.

Amherst, Thomas Jackson.

Bath, Kimball & Crockett.

Bethel, E. B. M. Carter & Co.

Bethel, Walker's Mills.

Canterbury, Daniel Tyler.

Canterbury, E. S. L. Wright.

Canterbury, J. M. Deshon.

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DR. J. D. BUZZELLI'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Bileous Bitters,

Vegetable Bileous Pills,

Jaundice Mixture,

Compound Symplicial,

Ointment for the cure of Cutaneous Eruptions,

and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and

extensively used in various parts of the United States,

the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic

disorders, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh,

inflammation of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver,

bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism,

Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Bileous

Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—

when generally used will operate by opening obstructions,

removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and

bowels, which has reason to think it always their effect in

all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as pre-

ventives in various Epidemic diseases, such as Intermittent,

Inflammatory, Bileous and common Typhus fevers, Inflammation

of the Lungs, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives

of the same contagious diseases, such as the Bileous

Jaundice, Scarlet and Purplish fevers, and although these are small

pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet, from many years ex-

perience, has become confident that, from all who contract any of

these diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken

in as judicious as to keep up and maintain a healthy action

in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs,

are but slightly affected, and are easily managed, whereas, on

the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not

only distressing, but uncontrollable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and

the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my cir-

cular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the

medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North

Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;

Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgman, Buck-

field; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner, J. M. Deshon,

Canterbury; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; B. & Washburn, Liv-

ingston; H. W. Ward, Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase,

Dixfield; J. M. Doherty, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron;

J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; G. S. Packard, Auburn;

C. Howe, Sumner, (April 11, 1843.)

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GREAT BARGAINS!

FRANCIS BLAKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO G. & F. BLAKE.)

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a

splendid and desirable Stock of new and fashion-

able FALL and WINTER GOODS, Foreign and

Domestic; which he now offers at wholesale or retail

to the former patrons of G. & F. Blake, and the pub-

lic generally, at prices as low as Goods of the same

quality, can be purchased in the county, State, or

United States. Among which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES

SATINETTS, VESTINGS,

All kinds of COTTON and WOOLEN GOODS

Prints, Copperplates,

SILKS, CLOAK CLOTHS,

In great variety.

CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,

Rich and cheap SHAWLS, Linens, Damasks, Ho-

siery, Gloves, Rich Ribbons and Linings.

Paper Hangings, School Books,

of every description.

STATIONERY

of all kinds.

Hats, Caps, & Furs.

CROCKERY, GLASS, & CHINA WARE.

And every kind of Furnishing Goods.

GROCERIES, HARD & HOLLOW WARE

Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish,

Salt, Flour, and Grindstones.

DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, MEDI-

CINES, &c.

(Please call and examine.

Harrison, Nov. 21.

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